

# THE LABOUR ORGANISER

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## THE LABOUR ORGANISER

*A Monthly Technical  
Journal devoted to the  
organisation of Labour*

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### OUT OF THE RUT

IDEAS AND ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF.

Our members will remember the article, "Finding Workers," which appeared in the November, 1921, issue, and dealt with the Campaign Canvass Card which originated in West Islington. A sample of a modernised edition of this card has reached us from Mr. Stewart Rainbird, the agent to Miss Susan Lawrence, and whose address is Labour Hall, Katherine Road, E.C.6. We have pleasure in reproducing Mr. Rainbird's effectively worded card on another page. It will be noted that the little card does its own talking and does it very tersely too. The central idea is to obtain the names of sympathisers, and we shall be pleased to hear presently of the extent to which the card has been successful.

Another sample from Mr. Rainbird is worth reproduction. It is a typed

and duplicated programme for the Women's Section. The front page does the talking and is an efficient appeal to the "Woman in the Home." Mr. Rainbird's typed border helps the get up, and the tinted duplicating paper used improves the appearance. We reproduce the first page of the circular; the inside contained a programme of meetings, exceptionally well displayed from the typographical point of view. The fourth page was blank.

#### THE WOMAN-IN-THE-HOME KNOWS

She wants more in the basket for less out of the purse.

She dreads the day when her man comes home with the last pay—out of work. She would banish *that* threat to her home.

She does not want her boy to go into a new war; she has had more than enough of war.

She, in her heart of hearts, wants the kiddies to have a better start and a fairer chance in life than *she* ever had.

She wants to see her children become worthy citizens of a country that is worthy of them.

She knows it is easy to put a cross on a ballot paper.

She is joining with other women to put that cross in the *right* place to bring about the things she wants, and knows she can get.

She joins with other women because she knows the more hairs there are in the brush, the cleaner it sweeps.

She is in the Women's Section of the Labour Party because she knows that at the *next* election there ought to be a *clean sweep*.

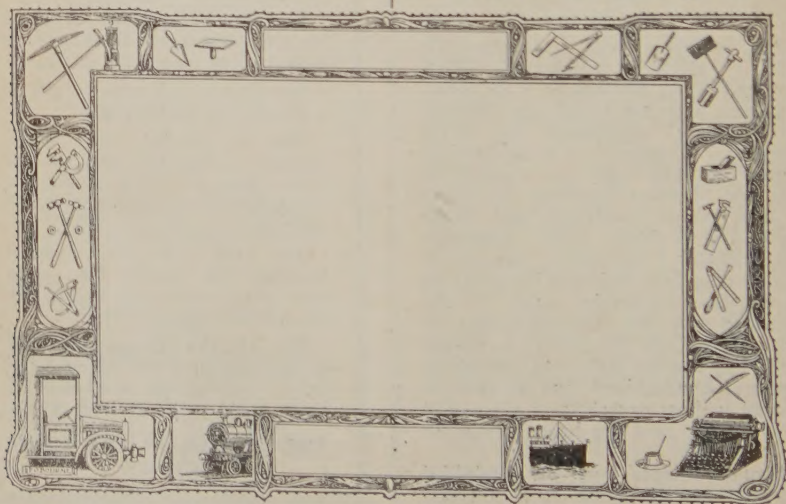
THE WOMAN-IN-THE-HOME KNOWS

We should mention that the tasteful design for a certificate of membership reproduced in the May issue of the "Labour Organiser" was the personal work of Mr. P. R. Beasley, the secretary of the Reading Trades Council and Labour Party. Several readers have expressed their admiration of the tasteful and unusual device for which Mr. Beasley was responsible.

To lose by 45 votes and to have the knowledge that nearly 100 votes were lost through an error in sending out the poll cards is an experience the like of which will generally cause a power of supervision to see that this doesn't happen a second time. A recent case of the sort has been brought to our notice, the error being, of course, traceable to the attempt to stamp in or write in the alterations on the cards for the various polling stations. There is not the slightest doubt that the liability to error in this respect is less when the work is done at the printers. The whole matter can be greatly simplified where there are a large number of candidates by standardising the poll card for the whole of them. We note that in the Guardians' Elections at Coventry this course was adopted for the first time, and the local agent, Mr. J. T. Tyson, is enthusiastic over the results. Not only was there a tremendous saving of time and trouble, but there was a big saving in cost of printing. The election address

was also syndicated, and again there was a huge saving.

We reproduce below a particularly tasteful and appropriate border for a handbill or card, which has been specially designed and put into use for the benefit of Labour organisations by Mr. T. Summerbell, Printer, of 10, Green Street, Sunderland. Our reproduction is the actual size for use on tickets, cards, etc., and, so used, a particularly attractive result is obtained. The use of cards and tickets in place of handbills for advertising meetings, etc., is a course we have frequently advocated. Much greater effectiveness is secured, for a ticket is often preserved where a handbill would be thrown away. The considerable fall in the price of cards should make tickets practicable in many cases where handbills were formerly used. However, for those who desire handbills, Mr. Summerbell has in stock a handbill size of the same border, and it goes without saying that a handbill so adorned gains considerably in effectiveness over the ordinary production. We have seen both the handbill border and the card border on several Local Party samples that have reached us, and where a border is printed in a different colour to the letterpress the effect is decidedly pleasing. We should add that Mr. Summerbell is able to supply stereotypes of the large handbill block at 15/- each and of the smaller ones 9/6 each.







## THE PRINCIPLES OF PARTY ORGANISATION

### IV.

BY THE EDITOR.

We are now able to summarise the conclusions we have arrived at.

In the first place, we have found that circumstances and political exigencies alone dictate a vital difference in the methods of organisation and electioneering (in its broadest sense) to be adopted by our own Party, in differentiation from those of the the orthodox Parties. We could have gone further and found in the temperament and fundamental beliefs of the Party other substantial ground that would account for this difference and that would dictate lines we should follow in certain circumstances, but we shall see these things quite clearly when examining the Psychology of the various Parties.

We have found also that Labour's distinguishing structure presents to it unique opportunity for specialised and exclusive organisation. In so far as Labour avails itself of its own unique opportunities for proceeding along these lines it has an immense advantage over its opponents.

We have pointed out, too, how political circumstances have changed in the past generation or two, and we have drawn the conclusion that certain orthodox methods still pursued by other Parties are disadvantageous to them and would be even more disadvantageous to our own Party if copied and used as a substitute for the purely Labour type of political organisation we advocate.

These changes, too, have not been confined to the fortunes of political Parties or are the outcome of purely political warfare. Some changes we have pointed to are changes in national temperament which call for different handling in some aspects of electioneering and propagandist work. National temperament, indeed, has a very great bearing on the success or otherwise of the methods we adopt.

In conclusion, we have pointed to the change in the Party's own relationship to its opponents, and its emergence into the position of second or, perhaps, on trial, even *first* position in the State.

Having observed these facts and changes and the influence they would have in enabling us to reject or advo-

cate certain methods, it is as well that we should now examine the various attributes of the three principal Parties, following this up with a brief examination of the psychology of the electorate. No study of the principles of Party organisation can be complete without taking into account these matters and subjecting to scrutiny the material we have to deal with, and the forces in our way.

In our next issue we shall, therefore, deal with the "Psychology of Political Parties and of the Electorate." The subject is an entrancing one and of the greatest importance to all concerned in organisation.

## THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE LABOUR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

By the time this journal is published, details will be in the hands of members of the Labour Agents' Association concerning the arrangements for their Annual Conference, which is this year being held at Derby on the 16th and 17th of June. Matters of considerable interest are down for discussion, and the report of the Executive deals with a variety of important domestic matters.

The E.C. Committee will suggest to the conference that the business agenda be concluded at the Friday afternoon sitting, the Saturday sitting being devoted to the discussion of the organising and electoral problems which confront the agent in the course of his work. The discussion will be opened by Mr. H. Drinkwater, who will deliver an address on "Where the shoe pinches: Reforms and Amendments to be advocated by Labour Agents." In taking this subject, the General Secretary has been guided by a desire to view these problems from a new angle and from one that has not been dealt with in the "Labour Organiser." The course of the address will automatically open up a discussion on Registration matters, the Corrupt Practices Acts, and various aspects of other Election Laws, and a number of agents have already promised to contribute to the discussion, which should be most fruitful by way of interchange of experience and in crystallising and putting in a constructive form various alterations that are desirable from a Labour Agent's point of view.



## THE SECRETARY'S PAGE

### HELP AND HINTS IN SEASON.

Many secretaries will be attending the annual conference of the Labour Party at Edinburgh—alas, many fewer than usual owing to the exigencies both of local and national finance. It is quite a proper thing, however, that the Local Party should, wherever possible, do its utmost to send the officer on whom rests the greater responsibility for the prosperity of Labour in its area. It is just as well, however, to correct a mistaken impression that the annual conference affords a good opportunity for booking up national speakers. It doesn't, and the hints given below will be found a much surer course than buttonholing national figures at inconvenient moments when they are mostly hard pressed for other engagements.

To be able to faithfully report the proceedings of the national conference means that the trip is no holiday jaunt, and very careful attention of the proceedings is necessary if from the maze of composite resolutions, standing orders, reports and altered agendas, one is to obtain a connected summary of what takes place. All delegates from Local Parties would be well advised to arrange for a special meeting after the conference at which a report could be given. This stimulates interest, helps to sustain the contact with national matters, and emphasises the part which each organisation should play and contribute in the national sphere.

The obtaining of national speakers is a constant bore to the secretary of a Local Party. In the first place, however, too much emphasis is often laid on the services of a star speaker. A prominent man's name is used to attract audiences which could well be obtained by proper advertising and publicity for a lesser known and perhaps better speaker. Enough of that, however, for to-day. It will help a secretary to know why he frequently fails. The sheer application for a date for a meeting is more often than not just wasted effort. Only too often the simple courtesy of an enclosure of a stamped addressed envelope is overlooked. Yet this tells. With scores, perhaps hundreds, of applica-

tions coming in, it is unfair to burden a public man with reply postage on same.

It is true it is often possible to bring personal influence to bear on a desired speaker, and this succeeds sometimes where other clumsy efforts have not deserved success. When writing a national speaker the chances are considerably improved if some details are given. The speaker does not want a lot of correspondence about dates. Give him the choice of several. State clearly who and what your organisation is. Mention, if possible, the nature and size of hall and add some word of guarantee that your organisation is going to put its back into the meeting and make it what it ought to be—a thumping success. National speakers after all have reputations, and they speak to a wider public than the meeting actually addressed. Yet a damp and dismal meeting has its effect upon the speaker and in a way upon his reputation. The power of a speech is curtailed when a meeting is a failure. It is not fair on the speaker. Then, frequently the mention of train services to and from the speaker's home is useful, so also on occasions is the fact that there are good hotels in the town. Above all, the letter should not burden the speaker with a long rigmarole as to the difficulties of the Party. It should be pointed, contain the essential facts, and seek to convey that the speaker is really welcome and that success can be guaranteed. When you get the speaker don't lionise him and pester his life out with unwanted attentions and introductions. Confirm the date and arrangements for the meeting in plenty of time, proffer unassumingly any attentions that are necessary to facilitate his stay in the town, but beyond this leave the speaker "to gang his ain gait" and all will be well. One word more, don't fool up the advertising by silly descriptions of the speaker. We once knew a speaker who was highly offended as being described as "The Darling of —," which town had not three months before rejected his Parliamentary candidature! The speaker didn't like it.

The outdoor season is now in full swing, and the energetic secretaries are busy with outdoor meetings. This

is work which demands much help, yet too often an outdoor meeting is left to two or three. At least a quorum of comrades is necessary if outdoor meetings are to be really successful. It may be quite true that one can get up at a street corner and scatter a few seeds, but such a power of these have now been sown, and fallen on barren ground, that it is quite worth while economising on the stock, or at any rate make some endeavour to see that the seed gets a chance of life. We do not believe that "shouting a crowd" is the best means of getting one. Far better to start with a little one of one's own, and gather the public by means of their incurable curiosity. Ten or a dozen people listening to a man talking quietly on his box will fetch the wayfarers up almost as quick as if he were giving anything away! Curiosity does it. If one's own people are well trained they will pack in closely round the speaker instead of standing in a detached manner, and thus conducting to raggedness in a meeting. The aim should be to get the crowd compact, and devoid of all movement, while the speakers raise their voices as the crowd swells, instead of exhausting their lungs bellowing at the loungers on the furthest street corner. The compact crowd also keeps away the noisy juveniles who can prove a sore distraction to the speaker and certain destroyers of the effect of the meeting. One's Party requires some training in these matters.

It is bad policy for those interested in the meeting to start conversation, or themselves to answer interjectors. The motto should be "eyes front," and even in leaving a crowd in case of necessity there is a way of backing out without disturbing the meeting which avoids the evil effect of turning right about and clearing off—an example that is certain to be followed by several of those one wishes to convert. The art of taking the collection requires similar lessons. The collectors should start from the outside of the crowd and work unostentatiously toward the platform. Who has not seen the crowd turn tail at the sight of the man with the box charging a section of the crowd like a bull at a barn door? or wandering round the rear rattling his box and deliberately

keeping the crowd from swelling? A little tact and knowledge of the ways and weaknesses of mankind will obviate this to the crowd's own good and the benefit of the Party coffers.

### LOCAL NEWSPAPER MEMS.

We gather that the total monthly circulation of Local Labour newspapers which are using the Labour Press Service entirely or in part is approximately 18,000 copies. This, in the stage of the Party's enterprise in this matter, is a figure for congratulation. Local Parties are, however, a long way yet from realising to the full their opportunities for possessing newspapers of their own. Evidence is simply overwhelming as to the tremendous benefit to be obtained by the possession of a local organ. The News Service takes a considerable portion of the burden off the shoulders of local officers, besides giving whatever is produced a backbone of reliable and professional journalism.

The "Labour Woman" for June is an exceptionally useful number, containing a full report of the National Conference of Labour Women at Leamington. Considerably more ought to be done by Local Parties to improve the sale of this paper, whose interest and matter has steadily advanced. To-day the "Labour Woman" is both varied and interesting in its contents, besides being attractively printed. Some alterations in the future of this paper may be in contemplation. At present the "Labour Woman" is the only one of the Party publications which has not directly passed to the Joint Publicity Department of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party. We gather that the future holds provision for its publication by the joint department as a joint monthly journal for women.

By the time the "Labour Organiser" is in the hands of our readers the Derby Labour Party will have issued the first issue of its new weekly. The paper is to be one of the "Labour News" series, and we understand it will be run on thorough business lines. The heartiest of success to this newcomer.



The "Coventry Labour Record" is an occasional four-sheet paper published by the Coventry Trades Council and Labour Party. Some four issues have been made to date, and each of these has apparently been a success. On one occasion 20,000 copies were issued—certainly an effective and valuable piece of propaganda work.

We regret to learn that the Committee managing the "Merthyr Pioneer," which for 12 months has been the organ of the Merthyr branch of the Independent Labour Party, announce the temporary suspension of the paper. The "Pioneer" was started as a Socialist publication in 1911, and the late Mr. Keir Hardie was for some time a regular contributor of political articles.

We feel we ought to add that of several communications sent by the "Labour Organiser" to the "Merthyr Pioneer," some of them of a pressing nature, not a single acknowledgment was ever received. It is conceivable there were some business attributes the management never acquired—possibly courtesy was one of them—but we are sorry the paper has gone down.

*What you save in Cash  
you lose in Efficiency  
unless all the officers of  
your Party get the*

**Labour Organiser**

The recent reduction in postage on printed matter should lead to a considerable increase in the postal activities of Local Parties. There is no better way of summoning a meeting in a country district than by means of a well-drafted semi-personal letter sent through the post to the individual electors. We have referred to another article in this issue to the benefit to be derived through sending the Labour News Service through the post to suitable individuals. Something newsy is far more telling and likely to be read than leaflet or pamphlet matter.

## LAW AND PRACTICE

*[Under this heading are found brief and chatty explanations of points of commoner interest concerning the Law and Practice of Elections. Readers are invited to suggest points for notice herein, but are reminded that suggestions made may not necessarily be dealt with in the next issue.—Ed.]*

### HOW MANY VOTES CAN A MAN OR WOMAN HAVE?

A considerable amount of confusion or of want of knowledge on this subject prevails, for the section of the Act of 1918 which limited the power of the plural voter is not particularly easy to follow.

The section referred to (Section 8 (1)) reads as follows:—

Every person registered as a Parliamentary elector for any constituency shall while so registered (and in the case of a woman notwithstanding sex or marriage) be entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament for that constituency; but a man shall not vote at a general election for more than one constituency for which he is registered by virtue of a residence qualification, or for more than one constituency for which he is registered by virtue of other qualifications of whatever kind; and a woman shall not vote at a general election for more than one constituency for which she is registered by virtue of her own or her husband's local government qualification, or for more than one constituency for which she is registered by virtue of any other qualification.

It will be noted that the latter part of the paragraph refers to voting at a General Election. There is no limitation on the exercise of innumerable qualifications in different constituencies providing the opportunity for voting comes at By-Elections. In other words, a man may vote for as many qualifications as he possesses at By-Elections, provided, of course, that he exercises one vote only per constituency. The position at a General Election may be detailed thus:—

(1) A man cannot vote in more than one constituency by virtue of a residence qualification. However many residences he may possess there

is just one and no more in respect of which he may exercise a vote.

(2) A man cannot vote for more than one constituency for which he is registered by virtue of other qualifications of whatever kind. The other qualifications may be, of course, the business premises qualification or the University vote. Thus then we get it that *one only* may be used of however many votes he may possess that are included in these two categories. He may possess a business vote and a University vote, but he is limited to one of them. It will be noted that the limitation to one only of these votes is not affected by the fact that the voter may not have a residence vote. If he has no residence vote but possesses a business vote and a University vote he may still only exercise one of these votes.

(3) A woman cannot vote for more than one constituency by virtue of her own or her husband's Local Government qualification. Here it should be remembered that a woman does not become a Parliamentary elector because she is the wife of her husband and because he has a Parliamentary vote. She is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector if she is entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector, because (a) of her own occupancy of land or premises (not being a dwelling house) of a yearly value of not less than £5; (b) or her occupancy of a dwelling house, or (c) is the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered, i.e., entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector.

We thus see that though a woman has a Parliamentary vote of her own and another one in respect of her husband's (Local Government) qualification she yet cannot exercise both votes. She is not put in the same position as the husband, who may exercise both residence and business qualification (or alternately his University qualification). Whether the qualification is her own or her husband's or whether she has several qualifications in both directions, she gets but one vote at a General Election.

(4) A woman shall not vote for more than one constituency for which she is registered by virtue of any other qualification, i.e., any other than her own or her husband's Local Government qualification. The only other

qualification is, of course, the University vote. We thus get it that the *only women to have two votes at a Parliamentary Election* are those who possess a University vote with some other qualification. It is this point which provides the stumbling block for most people who do not understand the section.

#### TITLE TO VOTE AT AN ELECTION.

The following extract from Fraser's Representation of the People Act, 1918-21, satisfactorily answers several enquiries on this point which we have received.

The 7th section of the Ballot Act, interpreted and explained in *Stowe v. Jolliffe* (and for all practical purposes re-enacted in the R.P. Act, 1918—(Ed. "L.O.") reads thus:—

"At an election a person shall not be entitled to vote unless his name is on the register, even although he ought to be on, and every person whose name is on the register shall be entitled to vote, even if it ought not to be on.

"The presiding officer is in no way concerned with persons who are prohibited from voting either by the common law of Parliament or by statute. If these persons are on the register their votes must, if tendered, be accepted, though they will be struck off on petition. 'Now, the obvious intention of the proviso at the end of section 7,' said Lush, J., in *Worcester*, 'is not in order that any objection of the kind mentioned in that proviso may be taken in the polling booth, but the legislature put in this proviso lest the enacting part should be held to restore or make absolute the qualification of a man who really has no qualification. . . . The battle of qualification shall be fought either beforehand in the Registration Court, or after the election, upon a scrutiny.'

"'When you say that the register is conclusive, as has often been said, what you mean is this—that it is conclusive that the people who are on it have the qualification which entitles them to be there. It may be that they are not to be entitled to vote by reason of the 7th section of the Ballot Act. . . . Until recent years there was no register, and the register was instituted, I think, for this purpose. There were ways of disputing who had a right to vote—cumbersome and



expensive ways—and the register was instituted as a simple method of finding out, by means of the Revising Barrister, who should be put on the register. People could claim to be put on, and people could object to others being put on, and the claims and objections could be investigated by the Revising Barrister. But in my judgment the intention of the legislature . . . . was this: to compile a list, which except in special circumstances which are provided for, should be conclusive as showing those people had passed a test as to whether they were to vote or not, and had been declared to have satisfied that test.”

### LAWYERS AS AGENTS

There appears to be a tendency among certain legal gentlemen who have been adopted by the Party as candidates to attempt to carry the election on their own heads, relying on their knowledge, or, perhaps, previous experience in the Liberal Party, to be able to act as their own election agent.

Few of the legal gentlemen referred to have any profound knowledge of the Labour Movement, and if there is one qualification more essential than another in that of a Labour agent it is the knowledge he must have of Labour and the Labour Movement from A to Z. No legal training or technical knowledge of election law will suffice to take the place of the practical knowledge of Labour men and women possessed by the ordinary agent. It simply won't work.

How many, too, of these legal gentlemen are sufficiently qualified in the peculiarities of Labour electioneering to play the part with advantage to the Party? A knowledge of election law is one thing, and it is an essential thing, but the knowledge of Labour organisation and electioneering is another essential thing, even more essential if that be so than the first named. Lawyers and some other people trained in the atmosphere of the Liberal Party, where lawyers may take the kudos but others do the work, cannot comprehend that Labour organisation and electioneering method are something essentially different from that of the orthodox Parties. When they assimilate this point they will appoint their agents the next day—and from the ranks of Labour men and women!

### IN THE BEGINNING

#### SOME NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN UNORGANISED CONSTITUENCY.

We suppose it may be said that there are really no constituencies which are without some form of Labour Movement associated either with the national industrial organisations or with political Labour. Trades Unionism at least has spread its ramifications into every part of the country.

While this may be said, and while it is true that in some part or another of practically every constituency, political Labour has at some time or another shown some activity, there are yet places where the soil is almost virgin, and the work of organisation cannot begin because there are yet no conscious elements to be organised. There are not many constituencies which are entirely of this order. The majority of undeveloped constituencies are divisions of counties, and in some part or another it will generally be found that a movement of some kind, however anæmic, gives forth a flickering flame.

The problem of the few who lay themselves out to develop a barren constituency of the type we are thinking of is indeed an appalling task. The ordinary tenets of organisation do not apply. There is no money to begin with, and bearers of a fiery cross are few and far between. The progress will be slow, and a stout heart and a strong faith are needed. We appreciate that much that the “Labour Organiser” contains is food too rich for digestion by the pioneers in these regions. What is really needed is not organisation but propaganda. They must sow before they reap.

It is, of course, possible in many constituencies where some elements of Trades Unionism have established themselves, to begin by getting these together. Were I faced with the problem of waking up a County constituency of this type the first endeavour would be to try and get possession of all possible information concerning the latent Trades Unionism in the Division. If, as anticipated, it turned out that there were a number of branches scattered about, it would rather depend on the facilities for getting to a centre, whether or no a central conference was decided upon at once.

Assuming for a moment the most difficult case, i.e., where a central conference cannot be thought of for a time, there remains the steady slogging work of collecting the information as to when and where these branches meet, and of securing invitations to meet them in order that their co-operation might be obtained in future movements. The subjects at these branch meetings must of necessity be propagandist subjects. Where there are some Trades Union ties more immediately productive effects are to be obtained by concentrating one's personal propaganda into the Trades Union branches, then by attempting to disseminate the seed by scattering it broadcast on sundry village greens, or at spasmodic meetings.

Now it must not be lost sight of that the purpose of the immediate propaganda is to interest these branches in the proposal to ultimately associate through a definite organisation in the development of a whole constituency. As interest is aroused in branch after branch, not for an instant must one relax interest in it, or contact with its affairs. The branch secretary should be constantly kept posted with information. For 2/2 per week one can get 50 copies of the "Labour News Service," and for another 2/1 the whole of these can now be sent post free to interested individuals. A better way of retaining the interest of persons who have been interviewed would be hard to discover.

Before we pass on to deal with the central conference, there are some other matters to be done that help. The time for actually getting the elements together in conference may not arrive for a long while. In the meantime there is sometimes help to be obtained from Trades Union organisers if one has discovered areas or industries where industrial organisation is needed and where branches might be opened. This in the past has been particularly applicable to the organisation of agricultural workers, but may not be taken to be so applicable concerning these at the present moment. However, scattered around the villages in many counties are to be found little industries that are unorganised, and no opportunity should be lost for getting in the industrial organisation as a forerunner to political consciousness leading to political organisation.

The discovery, or establishment, of Trades Union branches will often lead to opportunities by which propagandist effort can be strengthened. Branches can be induced to bring down speakers or organisers, who probably will be disposed to take a public meeting, either indoor or outdoor; so the ground gets prepared and gradually Labour thought finds its adherents.

It is at this stage, even if it has not been practicable before, that one must get some connected organisation of the Labour life in the constituency. However weak and scattered the elements may be, if there is only one district that is conscious of itself, then it should be called together to definitely form the Divisional Labour Party.

It must be remembered that I have been talking of a purely virgin constituency where nothing of this kind could have been done before because the elements did not exist, but in nine cases out of ten some sort of conference could have been obtained right at the commencement, and some sort of skeleton Divisional Party could have been established.

Much now depends on the strength and volume of the elements one has discovered. The rules of the Labour Party lay down a fairly elaborate sort of machinery and composition for the Divisional Party, but in an undeveloped constituency it is obvious that these rules cannot be at first applied, and the Party has always recognised the problems of infancy. In most cases a provisional committee carries on the work of development; it is this provisional committee that is the first real step to permanent organisation in an undeveloped area.

Provided one has discovered or attained to a fairly substantial degree of industrial organisation, delegates can be appointed to the conference, and the conference convened on a delegate basis. It is rarely, however, in the type of constituency we are speaking of, that a purely delegate conference would be successful. A general conference is probably the more effective course, and one should call together every known element in the constituency and invite every individual sympathiser. It is now that a definite resolution can be taken to form a Labour Party and to enrol individual members of such.

The course we have outlined is that



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of one man or two or three struggling to this single purpose without help or encouragement from any quarter inside the constituency. The course would naturally have been much simpler if at the commencement of their efforts some meeting of sympathisers could have been called which would have taken the last named step and resolved themselves into a provisional committee with the power of enrolling individual members, but we have deliberately taken the hardest and most uphill task as an illustration.

Once we may enrol members the task is considerably easier, but it is obvious that a single man working in a constituency has no right to do this until he has at least some skeleton of an organisation in whose name he works.

The ability to enrol individual members is in practice the greatest aid one can have in building up a permanent organisation in a constituency lacking a powerful Trades Unionism. No constituency of the sort we have described is likely, if it has not got it now, to be ever possessed of the latter asset.

The problem now resolves itself largely into setting successful sections going in every possible place. This cannot be done without sustained and consistent propaganda. I am not much of a believer in the distribution of the ordinary type of literature in such areas as those under description. It is generally too advanced or too heavy for the class of electorate one is likely to discover. Meetings are more effective because in such places they have rarely ever been held, and areas exist by the score which have hardly known a political meeting for the last quarter of a century. In country areas especially far greater good is to be done by spending the spare shillings in copies of a newspaper like the "Press Service" than in paying for a larger quantity of handbills that will be wasted. Personally, I would sooner use 5/- in buying 2/6 worth of newspapers, spending the other 2/6 in postage, than I would spend 5/- in papers and distribute the lot. There are at least three times the chances of the paper getting read if it is sent through the post, and in building up in an undeveloped constituency a power of good can be done by obtaining as far as possible from meetings, and by other directions, the names of

interested people and sending them these papers.

The stage we have now reached in our description is one in which one can no longer claim to be undeveloped, and we shall leave the future stages to what appears time after time in the "Labour Organiser." There is yet that type of constituency to be considered where the development cannot take place in the manner we have indicated, because the constituency is almost entirely middle-class, but here it is rarely impossible to get some rudiments of a Party at the beginning, and to proceed by calling a first public meeting and getting the sympathisers to stay to the after meeting. (à la the old revivalist method).

The task now is to get the committee together, obtain power to enrol members, and to set the right type of propaganda going.

In this type of constituency one is likely to meet aggressive opposition, and this is not the case in the other illustrations we have given. There is no golden rule for defeating the opposition. One can shout it down and wear it out at street corners, but a series of rowdy street-corner meetings in a middle-class constituency is not likely to carry the Party very far in securing fresh adherents. Infinitely the better course is to obtain speakers whose power of speech, or personal standing, is such as to gain them respectful hearing from the middle-class. Though opposition may be present it will not prevent the seed being sown and development taking place, and in time the active opposition will fall away, for it is usually the novelty and daring invasion of conservative preserves that first arouses the hostile elements. Once they have got over the shock and have failed to drive the Party away, they will settle down in the comfortable corners of their own clubs and leave you alone.

There is nothing more to be said on the development of this kind of place; whether you ever succeed depends much upon the candidate and the kind of propaganda pursued.

We may take heart by the conclusion, however, that there is no area and no constituency in the country but where with sufficient propaganda and tactful organisation one may not be able to establish a powerful Party with at least some achievements in Local Government victories to its credit.



## OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

## "YOUTH WILL BE SERVED."

One of the best impressions of the Labour Women's Conference at Leamington was that created by the voice of the younger generation, making itself heard with clearness and distinction. This is a good sign, and one which shows itself *most* within the Labour and Trade Union movement. It is not at present to be found in any other political movement to any extent.

These young women have not, like most of the older ones, been "Little Liberals or Conservatives." They are really Labour's own. Their feet are on the right road, and their faces looking forward toward the Dawn. They have never been on the wrong track. They will not, we hope, have the hard struggle of turning round and climbing back in order to find the way. Most of them are still without the Franchise, but they are able to tell others how to use that responsibility. The sooner the extension of the Franchise is granted to all women the better!

What is being done by agents and secretaries to interest the many hundreds of women who every day reach the age of 30, and become "eligible"? These women are either young mothers or women in industry, and are therefore Labour's special care. How are we letting them know this fact? These new voters must be influenced for their own sakes as well as ours; they must be shown the way.

Is it not worth a special bit of work—this of interesting women as they become voters? The canvassers now at work in the well-organised constituencies should be gathering the information regarding these "eligibles" and should, I think, be provided with special leaflets for the purpose, and arrange to visit the women personally.

It is not quite enough to hand in the usual type of leaflet suitable for the regular voter. We can't expect the usual phrases and questions dealt with on the average type of propaganda leaflet to be understood by these newly enfranchised and hitherto indifferent voters. May I suggest that a special type should be prepared wherever possible, more in the nature of an in-

itation, such as (*please forgive me if I am trespassing, Mr. Editor*):—

## "Congratulations!"

"You are now a responsible citizen of this constituency, and we, the members of the — Local Labour Party, welcome you on the list of voters.

"You must want to know something about your new responsibility, and we therefore cordially

## Invite you

TO A

## Social Gathering

(or Meeting, or Women's Section or whatever is best)

to be held at.....

on.....

when you will be able to hear what the Labour Party means, what it stands for, and how important it has now become to the life and welfare of the *Women and Children of this Country.*"

Of course, this matter can be improved upon, but it gives the idea, and I hope will in some constituencies be carried out. Believe me, the woman's vote *must* be won for Labour, and, believe me again, it can't be won unless it is specially attracted by special effort. But this is enough for once—though the rest of the "Labour Organiser" will deal with the men. This is only a *little* corner after all.

[Note.—The rest of the "Labour Organiser" is, every word, intended for both men *and* women. Our contributor has slipped in her penultimate sentence!—Editor, "Labour Organiser."]

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## THE MAP AND THE MACHINE

BY FRED J. KETTLE

*(Agent, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.)*

A recent article in the "Labour Organiser" referred to a consistent plan of election preparation, and commented that the agent in this case had prepared a *post mortem* of his functions. All the activities of a real organiser should tend to this result, so that a stranger could step in and take immediate control of the machine with little difficulty. An earlier issue contained an article by Alderman Montford on maps. Here was indicated one of the best methods of helping to secure this end. By a combination of the suggestions of these two articles it might almost be possible to imagine a state of organisation in which agent, candidate, and workers all pass away, the machinery going merrily on in the hands of utter strangers! But, seriously, an advanced stage of devolution can be reached that goes far in this direction.

Let me outline a step that inclines that way. In this constituency the register consists of 30 sections, covering nine wards. Each ward register is in three or four sections. There are one, two, three, and in one case four polling stations in each ward, with 17 polling districts and a total of 19 polling stations. I marked each section of the register plainly with the number of the ward and a number to denote the section of the register (9-1, 9-2, 13-2, etc.). This suggested itself as an easy method of reference to sections. On the front of each register is fastened an alphabetical street list showing the pages. This list is on a thin pliable card which can be detached and affixed to the next issue of the register. In a notebook with alphabetical tabs, the whole of the streets of the Borough are arranged with the number of the section of the register by the side. In the case of a street running in more than one division the numbers of the houses are bracketed by the side of the name of the street. If the name of the occupier of No. 19 Regent Road is wanted, the Borough Index is turned up and the following entry found:—

Regent Road [16-62] ... 14-1

Regent Road [7-31; 6-14] 15-2

Taking out section 2 of ward 15 register, Regent Road is found im-

mediately from the page index on the front.

On the office wall hangs a large scale Ordnance Survey Map of the Borough showing the streets. Each ward is tinted differently and the boundaries boldly marked.

A second notebook contains a section devoted to each ward, giving a list of all the indoor and outdoor meeting places, with a note as to the character and peculiarities of each, and the best way of getting there. In the case of indoor meeting places the best room is specified, and particulars as to hiring cost, person to be approached, and caretaker. In the case of outdoor pitches a note of useful spaces is made and also the best place to secure a wagon, chair, or box. A brief list indicates suitable chairmen, auxiliary speakers, "whips," and hand-bell ringer. Polling stations, committee rooms, ward officials and committees with any note of particular interest regarding each, are similarly listed. It might also be useful to compile a few strictly private and confidential notes regarding the peculiarities of individuals which, in the right hands, may save a strange substitute or successor from a few pitfalls.

The utility of this information is multiplied by the intelligent use of the map. For this a certain degree of specialised knowledge is necessary. It is not a difficult matter for any agent to acquire this little extra knowledge. From the point of view of the organiser, several factors affect the utility of maps—the nature of the information required, the nature of the constituency, county, or borough, and the means of transport. As Alderman Montford pointed out, the Ordnance Survey Map contains a wealth of information for the initiated which could be presented only imperfectly by many printed pages, and many things beside can be read from them which the printed page could not possibly convey. The military map has a tremendous amount of additional information. The army authorities have always stressed the teaching of map-reading and sketching for commissioned and non-commissioned officers. To the military commander the value of his map is greatly enhanced by the additional information imparted by the notes and signs of his scouts. So to

the election agent the most valuable information is that which he himself adds to his map. How many of us could write—as many soldiers can and often have to do—a really useful and substantially accurate description of a piece of country we have never seen, using only a map, a specialised knowledge, and a little commonsense?

So mark your own map. One often hears of maps marked with little coloured flags. This is all right as a temporary measure or during a campaign. But even then, if many people consult the map—and they should—the flags are apt to be dislodged and confusion results. It is easy to frame a simple and concise system of marking suitable to our particular needs, which can be at once easily understood and sufficiently prominent. A few simple signs such as coloured letters or numbers in simple geometrical borders such as square, circle, triangle, will suffice. A tiny coloured arrow drawn from the sign to the exact spot to be indicated is useful to avoid crowding and obliterating other useful matter.

Too much information and consequent crowding of detail is very often more confusing than too little. This can be avoided by having more than one map each containing only a section of the information. An additional advantage is that the scale of the map may be altered to suit the particular idea to be conveyed, and the additional maps need generally be only skeletons of the principal map, showing only the conspicuous outline with consequently increased clearness. A greatly enlarged street map of a particular ward in a borough showing little more than the actual details necessary for working with every street-name, is very effective where a large body of strangers can be imported.

But, you say, many maps cost much money. Not if you make them yourself. There is an easy device by which maps can be copied and either enlarged or reduced very quickly and accurately. All you require is some transparent paper marked in squares, some coloured inks (preferably waterproof) and brushes, and a set of the ordinary drawing instruments which the schoolboy uses for his geometry or mensuration.

The transparent squared paper is

fixed over the map to be copied by means of drawing pins. The paper on which the map is to be made is ruled in squares. If the scale is not to be altered these squares will be of the same size. If the scale is to be increased or reduced these squares will be proportionately enlarged or decreased. The positions of conspicuous points on the map should then be found by counting squares on the transparent paper and the corresponding positions found on the new map. Roads, railways and other features indicated by straight lines can be plotted with protractor and rule. Compasses and dividers can be used almost anywhere (remembering always to allow for differences of scale). Details can then be filled in square by square freehand if the squares are not too large. When the work is completed in pencil, mapping pen and brush can be brought into play and the map completed. An intelligent child could perform the task by this method.

Just a word as to a point mentioned by Alderman Montford. He mounted his maps on boards (10in. by 12½in., or about that size) and renewed them when they wore out. He called them his "keys," and better keys I cannot recommend. If you adopt this plan it may be of use to pass on these hints. Mount your mapping paper on the board before, not after, making the map. This is best done by soaking the paper thoroughly in clean cold water. Apply a good paste or photo mountant thinly and evenly over the card, leaving no dry patches. Place the wet paper on it and press well down, using a squeegee for preference. Place a sheet of clean blotting paper over the paper and a flat fairly heavy board over the blotter. Allow to dry thoroughly. Unless the paper is soaked and treated in this way it will be almost sure to wrinkle in mounting.

The wearing of the map can be avoided and its life prolonged considerably by varnishing. If you varnish, water colours may be used instead of the waterproof inks. But in this case it is absolutely necessary to mount the paper before the map is made, or the colours will run. The varnishing must not be done until paper and colours are thoroughly dry. If the map will need no alteration, copal varnish should be used. This



varnish gives a slight ivory tint. Once dried it cannot be removed. If it may be necessary to alter or add to the map later, use mastic varnish. This can be removed, the map altered and more varnish applied. Use the varnishes sold by artists' colourmen and apply with a good camel's hair mop.

Much more might be added regarding the actual reading of conventional signs on a map, further tips about map making. A uniform code of signs to denote the particulars election agents desire to embody in their maps might be drawn up. But, after all, maps won't actually win elections, although they may be the means of organising victory out of certain defeat. They certainly can be used to direct that extra help we all hope will come at the crucial moment, and at that moment, when time is precious, they can certainly be used to save the harassed agent from a great deal of the worry of detailed explanations. Pictures tell the most effective stories.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

F.J.—The questions to which you refer that may properly be asked of a person attempting to vote at a polling booth are to be found in part 2 of the second schedule of the Representation of the People Act, 1918. They are as follows:—

1. In the case of a man voting in respect of a residence qualification—

Have you already voted at this general election in respect of a residence qualification?

2. In the case of a man voting in respect of a qualification other than a residence qualification—

Have you already voted at this general election in respect of a qualification other than a residence qualification?

3. In the case of a woman voting at an election other than a university election—

Have you already voted at this general election?

(Note.—Unless the answer to the question is in the negative, the woman shall not vote unless she satisfies the presiding officer that her previous vote was given at a university election.)

S.F.—The question of what is meant by "Agency" is almost too big a matter to be dealt with by way of

brief reply. A considerable space could be filled with a dissertation on this subject. Broadly speaking, agency (involving, of course, liability for the agent's acts) is assumed to be established when the election agent or candidate employs or authorises a person to do a certain thing, or by implication assents to his doing it. A person who is countenanced by the candidate or the election agent may actually do certain things without the knowledge of either, but his help having been accepted there has followed a degree of liability, even if the assistance is rendered outside the scope of definitely authorised facts and results in mistaken and illegal acts. An accepted helper may be assumed to have authority to do things to help the candidate without each action coming up for specific endorsement, and so agency holds good notwithstanding that the candidate and election agent know nothing of the "Agent's" acts, or would disapprove of them if they did. Agency in fact attaches to the individual and not to the individual act. Greatest care has therefore to be exercised to avoid accepting the help of undesirable and untrustworthy people, and the wise agent endeavours to give the widest publicity to acts that are forbidden or that he will not countenance. The surest way to avoid liability for wrongful acts of agency is to train one's Party beforehand and to spread a knowledge of what is right and wrong.

H.J.T.—A definite and formal declaration of acceptance of office is necessary on election to practically all Local Government bodies. It is not necessary in the case of an elected Member of Parliament. In the case of a Borough Councillor the notice in prescribed form must be sent within five days of election, and in the case of a County Councillor within three months of the election. Metropolitan Borough Councillors, District Councillors, and Guardians, are not allowed to act until they have taken the declaration. Failure to make the declaration at the proper time is a very risky proceeding.

An advertiser writes: "We would like to say that the advertisement which has been run in your journal has been remunerative, much more so than any other advertisement we have inserted."

## THE KING OR THE KING MAKER

The business of an organiser is to organise. That much is platitude, but how often do we find that the business of the organiser appears to be to act as the local Poohbah sitting on no end of public bodies and apparently absorbed in public duties? In our opinion, this is a grave blunder. The agent or organiser should be the "King Maker," not the "King"!

Several instances have come under our notice where organisation has definitely suffered by the policy we have condemned being pursued. We contend that in the long run the course mentioned tends to reduce the number of men available for public offices, and so disposes of the excuse often given that there "is no one else to nominate."

To make our position clear, let it be said that constituencies differ widely in their resources and development. Organisers' duties have in most constituencies greatly changed during the past few years. In the early days of the Labour Movement there was no opportunity for the detailed organisation that is possible to-day, nor was there the number of organisations and number of activities that are characteristic of a live Labour constituency at this moment. The organisers' duties in that respect were much less. In many cases he had not even the material for propaganda. He had to be the propagandist himself. Neither was there the material available for public offices. He had to lead and show the way.

To-day in most constituencies all this is changed. There is real work of a genuine organising nature to fully occupy the full-time services of at least one man—in many cases there ought also to be a woman. We will concede that in constituencies that are backward or in the condition of the early Labour Movement days, a case for exception could be made out, but even here the case is not strong, for the Party nationally has grown so much that there are elements in every constituency that can call for development. The trouble is that if one concedes an exception everyone conceives their case to be it. In point of fact we make very few exceptions, and the moral is "organise"—don't attempt administration on public bodies into the bargain.

## MARKING OF JURORS IN THE REGISTER OF ELECTORS

### AN IMPORTANT INNOVATION.

The Juries Bill referred to in the "Labour Organiser" for September last has now become law, and affects the preparation of the new register. Jury lists will now cease to be prepared by Overseers, and in lieu thereof the names of all registered electors who, on the last day of the qualifying period for the autumn register, are qualified and liable to serve as jurors will be designated by marks in the register which becomes the jurors book for the year beginning on the 1st January next following.

Under the Act jury lists will cease to be prepared by the Overseers, and in lieu thereof the names of all registered electors, who, on the last day of the qualifying period for the Autumn register, are qualified and liable to serve as jurors will be designated by marks in that register which becomes the jurors book for the year beginning on the 1st January next following.

It will be the duty of the Overseers of a parish, on request of the Registration Officer, to supply him in the manner prescribed by Order in Council with particulars of all qualified persons liable to jury service.

In future years, the jury marks will appear in the electors lists as published, and persons who desire the jury marks removed will be able to make application to the Registration Officer before he revises the electors lists; an appeal will lie against his decision to a court of summary jurisdiction.

In the case, however, of the Autumn register this year, there may not be time to obtain the information before the date of the publication of the electors lists for that register, and it is intended to provide that the jury marks shall be inserted by the Registration Officer in the course of his correction of the electors lists to form the register. The procedure of formal application to the Registration Officer and appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction will be postponed until after publication of the register on 15th October next. At the same time, in order to allow as many objections as possible to be settled before the publi-



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cation of the register and so avoid the expense which would be incurred in altering the entries at a subsequent stage, it will be desirable, wherever practicable, that the jury marks should be printed in List B of the electors lists for this register and in any printed list of claimants; and it is suggested also that the jury marks might be inserted in manuscript in a copy of List A and also of List B (if the marks have not been printed in it), the marked lists being kept open to inspection at some place in the parish during the period of publication of the electors lists. Any persons wrongly marked as jurors will then be able to point out to the Registration Officer before he completes his revision of the lists that they are not qualified for or liable to jury service.

An Order in Council will require that jurors shall be specified by the letter J and special jurors by the letters SJ, in each case printed in heavy type after and as part of the names of the juror in column 3 of the register, e.g.:

Longmore, William—SJ

Whitehead, Albert Stanley—J

The qualification for and liability to jury service is not altered except in the following respects:—

- (a) A person will not be qualified as a juror unless his name is on the register of electors.
- (b) Subsection (1) of Section 186 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, by which, in a borough with a separate court of quarter sessions or a borough civil court, all local government electors of the borough were liable to jury service in those courts is repealed, and the qualification for and liability to jury service in those courts will be the same as in other courts.
- (c) A woman being a vowed member of a religious order living in a convent or other religious community is exempt from jury service and will not be marked as a juror.
- (d) As the Juries Act, 1918, had effect only during the continuance of the war and a period of six months thereafter, the liability to serve upon a jury ceases at the age of 60 years, instead of 65 years as was provided by Section 5 of that Act.

It may be added that Section 2 of the Juries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1920, as extended by the Juries (Emergency Provisions) (Renewal) Act, 1921, by which special provision was made with respect to the jury lists in certain cities, boroughs or towns, will cease to have effect, and that the register for each registration unit in every Parliamentary County and Borough in England and Wales, except the City of London, must be prepared so as to show in the manner described the names of jurors and special jurors.

## OUGH!

### A STRIKE OF ELECTION AGENTS PROMISED.

Some sections of the Tory Press have been endeavouring to raise the hair of their candidates by a nicely dished-up story of a threatened strike among the election agents of all parties. We read with wonderment of an alleged Union which is said to have been launched, consisting of the agents of all parties, by means of which agents will take measures to secure redress of their grievances. We further read that already a number of agents have served notices on their employers on the advice of their Union. Naturally, we find the usual sting in the tale which tells us that the Labour Party "is, if anything, worse than other parties in regard to its treatment of agents and organisers and in all probability Labour would suffer most from a strike."

The above-named article naturally created something of a sensation in the offices of the "Labour Organiser," which are, of course, also the offices of the National Association of Labour Registration and Election Agents. The idea of coming out on strike with the Liberal and Tory agents in the country is quite an attractive one, if we shall be able to levy on them for our strike pay, though it is remarkable that nothing was known here of the matter until the reporter's imagination got full play in the garbage Press. For the benefit of those whom it may concern, we may say that so far as Labour agents are concerned, there is not a single one in the country who would join hands with Liberal and



Tory agents in any matters of this sort, while the Labour Party and its agents have already in existence machinery for the amicable settlement of any matters requiring adjustment that may arise. And, further, judging from the number of ex-Liberal, and even ex-Tory, agents who apply for Labour berths, there seems some little doubt as to the correctness of the passage we have quoted.

Worcester Labour Party are the latest to have opened their own premises. A most laudable effort has resulted in the opening of a quite commodious club in New Street. There are a number of rooms suitable for offices, besides the usual club accommodation, and at least two good rooms suitable for larger meetings, the hall itself being capable of holding about 400 persons.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT 1922

We print below the full text of the above Act, which received the Royal assent on the 31st May. The Bill was referred to in our last issue, and as then anticipated the clause varying the statutory limit of election expenses in relation to postage has not secured re-insertion.

An Act to alter certain dates prescribed by the Representation of the People Act, 1918, in connexion with the registration of electors, and to amend section fifty-four of the Local Government Act, 1888.

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

*Revision of  
dates.  
7 & 8 Geo. 5.  
c. 64.*

1. The dates fixed by the Representation of the People Act, 1918 (in this Act referred to as "the principal Act"), for the end of the qualifying period and for certain other purposes in connexion with the registration of electors, shall be modified in the manner shown, as respects England and Wales in Part I., as respects Scotland in Part II., and as respects Northern Ireland in Part III., of the Schedule to this Act; and the principal Act shall have effect accordingly.

*Amendment  
of s. 54 of  
51 & 52 Vict.  
c. 41.*

2. Where a representation has been made to a Secretary of State under section fifty-four of the Local Government Act, 1888, as amended by any subsequent enactment, to the effect that it is desirable to alter the boundary of any electoral division of a county in England or Wales, or the number of county councillors and electoral divisions in any such county, and where such notice of the proposal in the representation has been given as may have been prescribed by the Secretary of State or inserted in a statute, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, make an order under the said section without causing any local inquiry to be made:

Provided that if any local authority in or for the county, or any number of local government electors registered for any electoral division in the county, not being less than one hundred or than one-sixth of the electors, whichever number is the smaller, petition the Secretary of State against the proposal in the representation, the Secretary of State shall not make an order without a local inquiry.

*Short title.*

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Representation of the People Act, 1922, and the Representation of the People Acts, 1918 to 1921, and this Act may be cited together as the Representation of the People Acts, 1918 to 1922.

*10 & 11  
Geo. 5. c. 67*

(2) This Act shall, for the purposes of sections six and fifteen of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, be deemed to be an Act passed before the appointed day.

## SCHEDULE.

## 1. This schedule shows—

- (a) the provisions of the principal Act referring to dates affected by this Act;
- (b) the subject-matter to which the respective dates relate;
- (c) the dates fixed by the principal Act;
- (d) the dates to be substituted therefor under this Act.

2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (11) of section forty-four of the principal Act (which applies to the yearly register) shall in the application of that Act to Northern Ireland be construed as applying those provisions subject to the modification in dates set out in Part III. of this schedule, and the register in force in Northern Ireland at the passing of this Act shall continue in force until the fifteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-two.

## PART I.

*England and Wales.*

(a) Provision of principal Act.	(b) Subject-matter	(c) Dates fixed by principal Act.		(d) Dates to be substituted under this Act.	
		Spring Register	Autumn Register	Spring Register	Autumn Register
Sections 6 and 11.	End of qualifying period	15 Jan.	15 July	15 Dec.	15 June.
Schedule 1.: Rule 6	Publication of electors lists.	1 Feb.	1 Aug.	17 Jan.	15 July.
Rule 12	Last day for notice of objections to electors lists.	15 "	15 "	4 Feb.	4 Aug.
Rule 9	Last day for claims	18 "	18 "	10 "	10 "
Rule 16	Last day for claims as absent voters.	18 "	18 "	24 "	24 "
Rule 17	Last day for notification of desire by naval or military voter not to be placed on absent voters list.	18 "	18 "	24 "	24 "
Rule 14	Publication of list of ob- jections to electors lists	21 "	21 "	16 "	16 "
Rule 11	Publication of list of claimants.	24 "	24 "	16 "	16 "
Rule 12	Last day for objections to claimants.	7 Mar.	4 Sept.	24 "	24 "
Rule 15	Publication of list of ob- jections to claimants.	7 "	4 "	24 "	24 "



PART II.  
Scotland.

(a) Provision of principal Act.	(b) Subject-matter.	(c) Dates fixed by principal Act.		(d) Dates to be substituted under this Act.	
		Spring Register	Autumn Register	Spring Register	Autumn Register
Sections 6 and 11 Schedule I.:	End of qualifying period.	15 Jan.	15 July	15 Dec.	15 June
Rule 6 -	Publication of electors lists.	1 Feb.	1 Aug.	1 Feb.	1 Aug.
Rule 12 -	Last day for notice of objections to electors lists.	15 "	15 "	15 "	15 "
Rule 9 -	Last day for claims.	18 "	18 "	15 "	15 "
Rule 16 -	Last day for claims as absent voters.	18 "	18 "	25 "	25 "
Rule 17 -	Last day for notification of desire by naval or military voter not to be placed on absent voters list.	18 "	18 "	25 "	25 "
Rule 14 -	Publication of list of objections to electors lists.	21 "	21 "	22 "	22 "
Rule 11 -	Publication of list of claimants.	24 "	24 "	22 "	22 "
Rule 12 -	Last day for objections to claimants.	7 Mar.	4 Sept.	27 "	27 "
Rule 15 -	Publication of list of objections to claimants.	7 "	4 "	27 "	27 "

Part III. of the Act contains a similar Schedule to the above relating only to Northern Ireland.

Now is the time that Local Parties should set about selecting their candidates for the Municipal Elections. Early selection enables the candidates to obtain greater publicity and to avail themselves of the cheaply-run outdoor meetings of the summer and autumn. Early selection is a further advantage in that opportunity can be afforded to the candidates to make themselves familiar with the work and doings of the Borough Council. It is an exceedingly fine tip to allow the candidates to attend meetings of any group already elected to the Council in order that they may familiarise themselves with

the group working and the Council agenda. A candidate so trained is in an infinitely stronger position during the contest, and more quickly shapes himself to his duties, once elected, both to his own credit and to that of the Local Party.

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